

CAPTURE OF SANTA CRUZ

BRIEF AND BRILLIANT WORK BY LAWTON'S EXPEDITION.

THE FILIPINO CITY ATTACKED BY LAND AND WATER—REBELS DRIVEN OUT WITH SERIOUS LOSS—LAWTON PUSHING ON.

Manila, April 10, 7 p. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake. He drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao-Wah, into the mountains. The Americans had six men wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight men killed and had forty men wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipinos' stronghold on Laguna de Bai, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some hard, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war.

The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About fifteen hundred picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King. These troops partly surrounded the city, while the gunboats Laguna de Bai, Napidan and Oeste, under the command of Cap-

tain Grant, of the Utah Battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches. General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges, in Indian-fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the Governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objective of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of the town were found forty dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens, as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted eighty killed, and General Lawton will report at least sixty-eight.

One Filipino, attempting to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Welsenberger, who shot and killed him.

Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the 14th Infantry, while unarmed, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, clubbed them, hid in the trees overnight and returned this morning.

The gunboats this afternoon have been searching the Santa Cruz River for shipping.

To-morrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

The rebels along the railroad fired at a scouting party near Malolos to-day, wounding two members of the Kansas regiment.

TO RESCUE A SPANISH GARRISON.

The United States gunboat Bennington has gone to Baler, on the east coast, in order to relieve a Spanish garrison of forty-seven men which has been beleaguered there since May.

It is considered significant that the "Oceania" Continued on third page.

MAP OF LUZON ISLAND, NORTH AND EAST OF MANILA.

MAP SHOWING SANTA CRUZ AND THE ROUTE TAKEN BY LAWTON'S EXPEDITION ACROSS LAGUNA DE BAI.

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ENDING WAR WITH SPAIN.

RATIFICATIONS OF PEACE TREATY WILL BE EXCHANGED TO-DAY.

FINAL CEREMONY TO TAKE PLACE IN THE WHITE HOUSE AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

Washington, April 10.—The final ceremony in the re-establishment of peaceful relations between the United States and Spain will occur at the White House at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the President and Ambassador Cambon, the latter acting for Spain, will exchange ratifications of the Treaty of Peace. The Spanish copy of the treaty, signed by the Queen Regent and Premier Silveira, arrived at the French Embassy to-day. The officials of the Embassy later called on Secretary Hay, and arrangements for to-morrow's ceremony were made.

The treaty forwarded by Spain is handsomely engrossed on parchment, in old English script, with wide double columns, one in Spanish and the other in English. Its binding is of red morocco, heavily embossed in gold, which gives the effect of the yellow and red colors of Spain.

The American copy of the Peace Treaty was finished to-day and delivered to the President at the White House. Like other treaties to which the United States is a party, the document is a model of simplicity and neatness. The text is arranged in parallel columns, the left in English and the right in Spanish, surrounded by a narrow border of the National colors. The document is inclosed in a cover of dark blue morocco, with the great seal of the United States on the face and a decorative design in gilt.

When the exchange of ratifications occurs the Spanish copy of the treaty will be handed to President McKinley, to become the permanent property of the United States and be preserved in the State Department with other treaties. At the same time the President will hand to Ambassador Cambon, for Spain, the American copy of the treaty, which will become the property of Spain.

AMSTERDAM AVE. BILL PASSED.

NOT A VOTE AGAINST THE AMENDED MEASURE IN EITHER HOUSE.

Albany, April 10 (Special).—The Amsterdam-ave. bill passed both the Senate and the Assembly to-night without debate and by unanimous votes. The Democrats of the Assembly had the amendments read in order to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of the measure, but beyond this nothing was said.

The bill will now go to Mayor Van Wyck, and if he approves it the Governor will surely sign it.

THE NEWS FROM HAVANA.

CUBAN ARMY ROLLS TO BE DELIVERED UP TO-DAY.

PAYMENT OF THE INSURGENT ARMY TO BE EXPEDITED—A POLICEMAN SHOT BY A REBEL.

Havana, April 10.—The military authorities have been informed that they will receive to-morrow the Cuban army muster-rolls, now held by the so-called Executive Committee appointed by the late Military Assembly before its dissolution. With General Gomez as the army's representative to be dealt with in the matter of payment and disbanding, and with the rolls in their possession, the Americans will then be in a position to push forward energetically, which they are fully prepared to do. Clerks employed several weeks ago are waiting at headquarters at El Vedado to copy and compare the rolls.

Major-General Ludlow has written to Governor-General Brooke regarding the request of Judge Ortiz, of the Guadalupe District Court, to the Secretary of Justice, Lanuza, for a prosecution of the Military Governor on the ground of "interference of the Cuban army with the peace of the island." In his reply the Governor-General approves General Ludlow's action. He is determined to abolish the incommunicado practice, and Señor Lanuza is preparing the necessary decree.

The 3d Kentucky Volunteers, 44 officers and 942 men, sailed from Matanzas yesterday for Savannah on the Florida and the Kilpatrick. The 31st Michigan Regiment will leave Cienfuegos to-morrow, as well as a battalion of the 3d Engineers, now stationed at headquarters. The engineers will be the last volunteers to leave, as the Signal Corps will probably be mustered out here.

Yesterday an American soldier grew disorderly in a barroom at El Cerro, a suburb of Havana, and assaulted a policeman with a piece of gaspipe, the wall being torn in the affray. The policeman shot the soldier, wounding him fatally. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where he died this morning.

Identified. It is believed, however, that his name was Condon.

A duel with swords was fought this morning between Señor Eugenio Santa Cruz and Señor Manuel Mendez, arising out of a political discussion. Mendez was wounded in the arm.

The strike on the United Railroads is assuming a serious character. The number of strikers has been increased to sixteen hundred. A committee representing the strikers waited upon Governor-General Brooke to-day, explaining their attitude. The General warned them not to disturb public order. The strikers will move the mails and American troops, but will not assist in the transportation of passengers or freight. A prominent resident of Matanzas and his family wanted to come to Havana, in order to sail on a steamer for Spain, but he could not do so because of the strike. The American military authorities ordered the trainmen to transport him and his family on the rail train, and upon their refusal to do so the conductor, engineer and fireman were arrested.

General Ludlow announced to-day the appointment of Aristides Aguerro to take charge of the distribution of rations in the Department of Havana at a salary of \$200 a month, chargeable like the rations, to the Cuban customs. Aguerro was one of the most violent members of the Cuban Military Assembly, and vigorously denounced General Gomez. He is regarded as an able man, and was for some time during the revolution the Cuban agent in South America.

BANDITS INCREASING IN SANTIAGO.

CUBAN GENDARMES WORTHLESS UNLESS WITH AMERICAN TROOPS.

Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, April 9 (via Havana, April 10).—The banditti question in this province is assuming much more serious proportions. A report of the fact that there have been many arrests in the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus, including the principal leaders, the number of outlaws is increasing instead of diminishing. The gendarmes are practically worthless unless they are with American troops.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Washington, April 10.—General Brooke forwards the following:

Death report—8th, Pinar del Rio, Private Edward J. Borman, Company C, 1st Infantry, typhoid; 1st Cavalry, Private Thomas H. Smith, Company E, 2d Cavalry, died 8th inst., nephritis.

FIRST PINEAPPLES FROM CUBA.

The steamship Orizaba, which arrived here yesterday from Cuban ports, brought the first shipment of pineapples to the United States that has been made since the war. The Orizaba has been loaded with Spanish fruit. The fruit is of the best quality, and is being distributed to the public at a very low price. It is considered significant that the "Oceania" Continued on third page.

LIGHT ON CANAL FRAUDS.

ROOSEVELT DEMANDS MONEY TO CONTINUE THE INQUIRY.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE AND A STATEMENT OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 10.—Governor Roosevelt sent a message to the Legislature to-night, accompanied by a report of Austin G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane on the result of their examination of the evidence taken by the Canal Commission. The Governor puts upon the Senators and Assemblymen the responsibility for any delay in the prosecution of those who made money fraudulently from the canal contracts. Messrs. Fox and MacFarlane show that they have done thorough work in the examination of evidence, and that they now need money to prosecute their inquiry further into particular transactions relating to the canal contracts. The Legislature can hardly refuse the money needed—\$20,000—after such documents have been presented to it.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the Governor follows: I herewith transmit a copy of a letter received by me from Messrs. Fox and MacFarlane, whom I appointed as counsel to take up the matter of the charges in reference to the canal contracts under the acts of 1895 and 1896. I earnestly request your careful consideration of this letter and immediate action upon it. It is obviously in the interest of the administration of justice that funds be immediately made available to enable the counsel to carry out the work which they were appointed to perform. Delay in furnishing them the means so to proceed may result in guilty parties being protected by the statute of limitations. It is equally obvious that only by enabling counsel to find out the exact facts is it possible to settle whether or not indictments should be found against any persons connected with the canal contracts. There could be nothing more important to the State than the punishment of the man, contractor or public official, who has done wrong, on the one hand, or, on the other, the clearing of any man who has been wrongfully suspected. And the only method by which either of these results can be reached is by providing funds sufficient to enable the counsel to prosecute to a conclusion any and all persons who are now engaged. I, therefore, call your attention to the urgency and importance of the matter.

STATEMENT OF COUNSEL.

The Governor submitted with his message the following letter from Messrs. Fox and MacFarlane:

In reply to your request to be informed what progress we have made in examining the testimony taken by the Canal Investigating Commission and reported by them to your presence in office, with a view to ascertaining whether or not criminal prosecutions should be instituted against any of the persons involved, we beg to report that we have during the two months which have elapsed since our appointment carefully read the voluminous testimony taken by the Commission and their report, besides the report of Judge Countryman and the statements published by the former State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Adams, and the former Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Aldridge. We have also examined a large number of exhibits and documents relating to these transactions in the offices of the Controller and State Engineer.

In the testimony taken by the Commission are disclosed and partially examined many transactions which are suggestive of wrongdoing by the parties engaged in them, and which we should be more carefully examined. The purposes for which the Commission were appointed did not require that exhaustive and precise examination of witnesses with reference to particular transactions which should be made, but we must make the examination now if our work is to continue.

Most of the witnesses, assistant engineers, inspectors and others employed by the State on canal contracts under the acts of 1895 and 1896, are no longer employed by the State. The addresses of most of them, however, are known, and they can in all probability be found. We have also examined a large number of exhibits and documents relating to these transactions in the offices of the Controller and State Engineer.

This will require the expenditure of considerable sums for traveling expenses of witnesses and counsel, for stenographers' fees and other ordinary disbursements of preparing a case. Until we shall have seen and talked with these witnesses we shall be unable to determine whether or not a Grand Jury should be called upon to consider specific charges against anybody involved.

We have selected a number of specific transactions mentioned in the proceedings of the Commission upon which to concentrate our work, and if supplied with the funds necessary to prosecute the inquiry we hope to be able within a few weeks to advise you definitely whether or not we think any cases should be presented to a Grand Jury.

Any appropriation that is to be made for the purposes indicated in this letter should be made without delay. The statute of limitations against misdemeanors such as willful neglect of duty or willful omission to perform it, by a public officer, or willful disobedience of statutory prohibitions, is two years, and many of the canal contracts under the acts of 1895 and 1896 were let much more than two years ago.

When the message was read in the Senate there was no debate, but it went to the Finance Committee.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS ON TRIAL.

BAKER CASE OPENS AT CHARLESTON—TESTIMONY TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Charleston, S. C., April 10 (Special).—Eleven men are now on trial for the lynching of Postmaster Fraser B. Baker. The case against the accused parties was called in the United States Circuit Court here this morning. When the defendants arose and stood in line before Deputy Clerk Murphy there were thirteen of them, but before they were allowed to plead, District-Attorney Lathrop moved to nolle prosequi the case against Joseph P. Newham and Early P. Lee. This was accepted by the Court, and the men left standing at the bar were Martin V. Ward, W. A. Webster, Ezra McKnight, Henry Stokes, Henry Galloway, Modir Epps, Charles D. Joyner, Oscar Kelly, Mary Ann Clark, Alonzo Rodgers and Edwin M. Rodgers. The men appeared to be South Carolina farmers of the better class. Three of them, Charles Joyner, Oscar Kelly and Edwin Rodgers, were uniforms of the volunteer service. They, together with Marion Clark, who was not in uniform, served with the 1st and 2d South Carolina regiments in the war with Spain. Comment was likewise occasioned by the fact that seven of the eleven prisoners were conspicuously poor in their clothing insignia of the Knights of Pythias, an order which they have recently joined. This circumstance is coupled with the statement that a large majority of the jurors serving at this term of the court also belong to the order.

Having completed the reading of the indictment, the clerk demanded of the men individually whether or not they were guilty. Ward, Webster, McKnight and Stokes responded in the negative. As Galloway's name was called a demurrer was entered to the indictment. The Court at once dismissed the demurrer.

The jurors were then chosen. They are all white and are prominent merchants of the city. A verdict against the alleged lynchings is a difficult matter to obtain in South Carolina, but it is to be hoped that the Government could expect to get together.

The taking of testimony will begin to-morrow morning.

ACCUSED OF KILLING HER SISTER.

London, April 10.—At a coroner's inquest held to-day into the cause of death of Caroline Ansell, an inmate of the Asylum, who died of starvation after eating cake received from her sister, Mary Ansell, the testimony disclosed the fact that the sister had previously insured the life of the deceased woman. The jury found Mary Ansell guilty of the poisoning, and the Coroner committed her for trial on the charge of murder.

MORE RIOTING AT PANAMA.

SEVEN KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED IN AN AFFRAY.

ARREST OF A NEGRO CAUSES A FIGHT BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK MINERS—TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Panama, Ill., April 10.—In a riot which broke out at 10:30 a. m. on the main streets in front of the telegraph office between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, six men and one woman were killed. Nine persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will probably die. The killed are:

COBURN, Frank, white, son of ex-Sheriff Coburn.

LEONARD, Xavier, Frenchman, white miner.

Four unknown negro miners and one negro woman.

WOUNDED.

FELIX, Clara, servant at the Harrison Hotel; shot in back; conditions serious.

GILLEN, George, farmer, of Rosemond; left arm shot off.

HANSENWORTH, Frank, delivery boy; shot in head; will die.

HENRIETTES, Mrs., wife of a union miner; right arm shot off.

KUHN, William, proprietor of the Klondike Steam Laundry; shot through both legs.

PROFFITT, Cass, shot in foot.

STEFANS, Henry, negro miner; shot through body six times; likely to die.

STRICKLER, Albert, grocer.

VICKERS, Cyrus, white, miner; shot in right arm.

The trouble resulting in to-day's riot began last night, when one hundred deputy-sheriffs were called out in the Flattham and Penwell mining district to protect several families of negroes who were endeavoring to load household effects preparatory to starting for Iowa, and were being prevented by the negro guards, armed with rifles furnished by the Panama Coal Company, who alleged that the goods the negroes were moving were company property. The deputy-sheriffs guarded the negroes while they loaded their goods in wagons, conveyed them to railroad cars and packed them for shipment. The negroes, their wives and children were then marched to Union Miners' Hall, where they were fed and cared for by the white union miners, and protected by a guard of fifty deputy-sheriffs. It being feared that negroes who did not wish them to leave Panama would interfere and attempt forcibly to prevent their departure.

In the night, while the deputies were guarding the negroes in the Penwell district, they were fired upon by unknown persons, supposed to have been negroes and private guards at the Penwell mines, and fully two hundred shots were exchanged. The rioting greatly terrorized the citizens of that section, who appealed to Chief Deputy Cheney for protection. Deputy Cheney thereupon sent a special detail of deputies, armed with Springfield rifles, who patrolled all the streets and succeeded in restoring quiet before daylight. Several negroes were arrested, charged with inciting riot, and to-day's rioting began while they were on trial.

The attempted arrest of Henry Stephens, a negro miner, precipitated the riot this morning. Stephens is a leader among the negro non-union miners. He had been parading the streets, armed with revolvers, defying arrest, and saying that no deputy-sheriff could arrest him. Sheriff Downey, Chief Deputy Cheney and a number of special deputies were walking down Locust-st., when Stephens saw Downey, and, drawing a revolver, approached from the rear and fired directly at the Sheriff, but the ball missed. He intended victim. The officers immediately drew their revolvers and shot at Stephens, who ran down Locust-st., shooting at every person he met. The fleeing negro having emptied his revolver, closely pursued by a large force of deputies, ran into a department store. The officers pursued him the entire length of the store, up the rear stairs of the building, where he surrendered after six bullets had pierced his body. He was not killed, however, and was taken to the hospital.

Mean while the riot was raging in the street.

As soon as the first shots had been fired the whistle of the electric light plant was blown as a signal for the citizens, the majority of whom had long ago been sworn in as deputies, to turn out armed and ready to fight. At the same time, the miners of the Panama and Penwell mines, which are located about four blocks distant from the Penwell store, which is in the center of the town, rushed in to the streets and opened fire on the thronged streets. The news that Stephens, one of their number, had been shot and arrested, aroused them to a pitch of fury. They shot at any living mark in sight, and as a result, among their victims are three white men and two of whom are white women wounded and one negro woman, dead.

A negro, shot through the throat and breast, but not thought to be fatally wounded, who took part in the riot this morning, was taken to Litchfield this afternoon by two deputy-sheriffs. He was taken immediately to the jail. A crowd collected around the jail, and while there were no open threats of lynching, it was deemed wisest to take the prisoner to Taylorville, the county seat, where the county seat of Christian County is, for fear the union miners near Litchfield would make an attempt at lynching to-night. A buggy was secured, and the two deputies and their prisoner left Litchfield at 5 p. m.

The situation quieted down at nightfall. Adjutant-General Reece, Colonel Culver and three companies of infantry arrived at 6 o'clock this evening. The proclamation creating martial law was being put in force, and the order was maintained on special trains, and perfect order was maintained throughout the town from that time on. The soldiers immediately began patrolling the streets throughout the entire town. Miners stood in groups talking, but there was no outward manifestation of excitement, although it was evident that great indignation existed, especially among the townspeople, over the shooting of the citizens and women.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

TROOPS START FOR THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—Governor Tanner has issued a proclamation declaring martial law at Panama. The proclamation creates martial law in the city of Panama and all territory within one mile thereof, and forbids the carrying of arms within the city.

Adjutant-General Reece and Colonel J. S. Culver left here for Panama at 4:30 this afternoon with Company C, and were joined at Taylorville by Company B, both of the 1st Infantry. Upon arrival at Taylorville they were joined by Company H, of the same regiment, all of these troops having been ordered to Panama for riot duty by Governor Tanner upon request of the citizens of that city. It may be that more companies will be sent to the city, but the military authorities are not sure. It was decided just before the train left to take the Gallego section, and it went down with the other troops.

NOT TO SUCCEED ALGER.

SENATOR MILLAN DENIES A RUMOR CURRENT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 10.—Persistent reports have been circulated here for some time of an intention on the part of Secretary Alger to resign after the inquiries into the conduct of the war have ended, and to-night these were coupled with the statement that Senator McMillan, of Michigan, had been selected as General Alger's successor. Senator McMillan, when seen, however, made a positive denial of any knowledge of a change in the Cabinet.

"I know nothing whatever of the subject," he said. "And I wish you would make that clear. I have no information of a change in the War Department."

"Has the subject of a change in the Secretaryship been broached to you in any way?" he was asked.

"It is not," was the reply. "I have heard nothing of it." No offer or intimation of any kind had been made to take the War portfolio, he added.

CAPTAIN CLARK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 10.—Captain Charles E. Clark, who commanded the battle-ship Oregon, called at the Navy Department to-day and met with a cordial welcome from the officials. Secretary Long accompanied him to the White House and introduced him to President McKinley.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Berlin, April 10.—The exports to the United States during the last three months for the northern half of Germany were \$12,673,200, against \$9,125,000 in 1898, of which sugar amounted to \$3,738,954, against \$234,628. In the Berlin district alone the increase was \$174,441.

F. H. CROKER EXAMINED.

GETS A GOOD SALARY FOR "LEARNING THE BUSINESS."

SECRETARY OF THE ROEBLING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY DOESN'T EVEN KNOW THE COMPANY'S BANK—DEVEY AGAIN IN HIS "DIS-REMEMBERING" ACT.

It was even more apparent yesterday than on Saturday that the aim of the Mazet Investigating Committee is to strike as high as possible among the leaders of the political organization which now controls the municipal government. Back of all the questions put to witnesses yesterday there was a perceptible desire to reach the men who, though perhaps not officials of the administration, are really responsible for its direction, and at the same time really responsible for the evil conditions which the testimony already given proves to exist in this city. It is obvious from the trend of the inquiry so far that the object of the committee is not to fasten the blame for the existence of these conditions upon subordinates, but to place it where it rightly belongs—upon the shoulders of the individuals who may rightly be looked upon as accountable for the widely prevalent corruption which it is generally believed the committee will unearth before it has proceeded far with its task.

More than once yesterday Mr. Moss, in his examination of Chief Devey, asked that official to come out frankly and state who it was that was holding him back from properly enforcing the law against the hundreds of gambling places and other illegal resorts which are running openly everywhere in the metropolis. Of course, Chief Devey did not give the information sought for, but Mr. Moss hopes before long to get at the real powers behind the throne by other means.

Again it was established that while Frank Croker was the holder of \$17,000 worth of stock in the Roebling Construction Company, the concern which, through the friendliness of the Buildings Department, has practically a monopoly in fireproof concrete materials in this city, his connection with the company was merely nominal, and that the money with which the shares were bought was handed to him by his father, Richard Croker. At least Frank said the money was given to him by his father, but he seemed rather hazy when asked by Mr. Moss whether he received the money by check or in cash. Richard Croker himself, however, has volunteered to appear before the committee next Friday, and it is possible that he may have the opportunity to explain with more clearness this transaction involving the transference of this little sum of \$17,000.

IN CRAMPED QUARTERS.

The committee, unable to obtain the use of any courtroom, and permission being refused by the Mayor to sit in the Council Chamber, was obliged to seek accommodations in the Board of Trade rooms at No. 203 Broadway. The quarters were entirely inadequate for the purpose of the committee, and the cramped conditions under which the counsel, newspaper men and others whose attendance was necessary labored was a source of the greatest inconvenience.

It was shortly before 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Mazet opened the second day's investigation. At that time the room was crowded, although efforts were made to exclude all those who were there from mere curiosity. Despite the developments of Saturday, whereby it was shown that toll had to be paid to Tammany before legitimate business in certain directions could be conducted in this city, and that the Chief of Police was startlingly ignorant of vicious conditions that are matters of common knowledge, the results so far obtained by the committee have not proved a deterrent to blackmailers. Before beginning the taking of evidence yesterday Mr. Moss informed the committee that certain individuals were going about under the pretense of being subpoena-servers, extorting money from people